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E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XXIII. New Series Vol. 10.-6-13

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1907.

Good Advertisers

Use these columns for results. An advertisement in this paper will reach a good class of people.

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year.

NUMBER 9.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

"Excelsior" is Our Motto.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out. Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys.

What to Do. There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the greatest kidney remedy ever known.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, and the address Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

O. F. SMITH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Hassell

DR. J. P. WIMBERLEY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Office on Depot Street.

DR. A. C. LIVERMON,

DENTIST, Office up stairs in White-head Building.

Office open from 9 to 1 o'clock on floors or to 5 o'clock.

W. A. & ALBION DUNN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Practice wherever their services are required.

H. W. NIXON,

REFRACTING OPTICIAN, Watch Maker, Jeweler, Engraver, Scotland Neck, N. C.

J. MCBRYDE WEBB,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 219-221 Atlantic Trust Building Norfolk, Va.

EDWARD L. TRAVIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Halifax, N. C.

Money Loaned on Farm Lands

WILL H. JOSEY,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Day & Hedges,

Livery Buggies Harness Whips Robes

Tarboro, North Carolina

Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Day Medicine for Busy People. Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS and COLDS. Price 50c and \$1.00 Free Trial.

Guaranteed for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

Observations of Passing Events.

THE CHATTAHOOCY RECORD sensibly says: "That railroad legislation that will most benefit the people of North Carolina and is most needed is that which will remove the unjust freight discriminations against the towns of this State. Our towns would grow and our people prosper much more if all the railroad companies would give North Carolina as favorable freight rates as are given our Virginia and South Carolina neighbors."

WHILE we all rejoice at the good strides our people are making in education, is there not some danger of bringing too much pressure on children in studies for which they are not prepared? For instance, is it not a little premature to hurry boys and girls into Shakespeare before they can spell the words of four and five syllables in Webster's blue back speller, or before they can read an ordinary newspaper article intelligently? It is well enough to make pupils advance as fast as possible, but "make haste slowly" is a safe rule in almost everything. Thoroughness in a few books is better than to cover so much ground that is not understood.

WHILE the North Carolina Legislature and the Legislatures in other States have been giving much thought to the reduction of passenger fares, the great disasters in railroad wrecks have continued to multiply. The record in this country from Dec. 30, 1906, to Jan. 30, 1907, was twenty-four railroad accidents with one hundred and eighty-eight persons killed, one hundred and fifty-six injured and thousands upon thousands of property lost. We still believe that, with such monthly records, the travelling world would prefer to pay the fares they have been paying if by so doing they could get better and safer service on the railroads. With freight rates well reduced so as to benefit the poor who are not able to travel, and safety enhanced so as to make travelling less dangerous to those who are able to travel, the country would be fully as much benefited as it is by reduction in passenger rates and these other inconveniences and dangers left in statu quo.

THE more we observe the course of Hon. John H. Small, Representative in Congress from the Third district, the more we are impressed with his distinguished services to his constituency and to the State at large. He has given great study and research concerning the resources of North Carolina, and in this has rendered the entire State good service. For some years he has studied the inland waterways of Eastern Carolina and Virginia and has persistently put before Congress the needs of liberal appropriations for their development. On February 2nd he made an able speech in Congress on the river and harbor appropriation bill, in which he strongly urged the claims of Eastern North Carolina for improvements in her waterways, especially for what is known as "Norfolk-Beaufort Inlet Waterway."

As outlined by Mr. Small, this waterway extends from Norfolk up the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, thence by the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, through what is known as the "Virginia Cut," and the North Carolina Cut, thence by North River, Albemarle Sound, Croatan Sound, Pamlico Sound, and Neuse River, thence by Adam's Creek to the head thereof, thence a cut of 4 miles to the head of Core Creek, and thence by Core Creek and Newport River to Beaufort Inlet. Before Mr. Small had concluded his remarks the Speaker announced that his time was up, but by consent of the House he was allowed to finish his interesting speech. Mr. Small closed his speech with the following emphatic sentences: "Now, Mr. Chairman, it may be asked, if this waterway is of such transcendent necessity as a local project, if it will result so largely in the promotion of our coastwise trade, and if it is such an advantage and saving to commerce, why has it not been recognized by the River and Harbor Committee of this House, which initiates legislation and recommends appropriation for such purposes? This is one of the mysteries which I am unable to explain and which dwells in the minds of the distinguished chairman and the members thereof, assuming that the latter have taken the trouble to study the subject. I speak from a sense of duty when I say this project has not been treated fairly by the committee nor by its chairman. While the pending bill was being framed it was only considered at all by a subcommittee, of which the chairman of the full committee was also chairman. The chairman of the subcommittee declined to give the project his approval, and this deliverance was taken as binding upon the subcommittee. It has not been considered at all by the full committee, because the chairman declined to grant that privilege. So far as this particular measure is concerned, it has been excluded from this bill because the chairman so decreed. This is not deliberate legislation; but it is a form of legislative tyranny, and ought not to be tolerated. Neither the chairman of the committee nor any member of the committee will debate this project upon its merits. I challenge a discussion here or elsewhere. I invite criticism, because out of criticism will come a recognition of its merits. The people of North Carolina whom I have the honor in part to represent, my colleagues from that State, the Representatives from the seaboard States directly interested in this waterway have a right to demand its recognition and construction. [Applause.] This much I may say in all modesty, that so long as I occupy an humble place in this House, so long as my colleagues are here to speak for the right, so long as these other Representatives from the States to be directly affected are in Congress advocating its merits, so long will it remain a live issue, until it shall ultimately receive the recognition of the committee and be enacted into law. [Applause.] I desire, Mr. Chairman, an opportunity to say this much upon this subject. I have spoken seriously. I feel that the measure has not been treated fairly and that there is warrant for the protest I have made. Equal justice will yet prevail, and before many years shall have passed the demand of tide-water Virginia and North Carolina and the demands of those who represent our coastwise trade will be fully recognized by the committee and by the Congress. [Applause.]

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Long Senatorial Terms.

(Youth's Companion)

A seat in the Senate is to public men in the United States undoubtedly the most attractive position in the government. Cabinet ministers and governors of states will resign their offices to accept senatorship; and whenever there is an impending vacancy which is not certain to be filled by the re-election of the sitting member, one or more members of the House of Representatives become candidates.

On the other hand, a Senator rarely resigns. Two Senators only have resigned during the last ten years—in each case for a reason that did not imply that the Senator was weary of the position. It was not always so. During the ten years from 1795 to 1805 no less than forty-five Senators resigned. Twenty-one Senators resigned during the four years of John Adams' administration, when the Senate consisted of only thirty-two members.

The result—reached only in the last half century—of the change in the view public men entertain of service in the Senate is that the terms are greatly lengthened. Senators are elected and reelected to an extent unknown in the earlier days.

When Congress adjourns on March 4th, forty-two of the ninety members will have served more than one term of six years. The collective service of all the Senators will have reached seven hundred and ninety-five years, an average of eight and five-sixths years.

One Senator, Mr. Allison, is just completing thirty-four years of service; Mr. Morgan, thirty years; Mr. Teller, twenty-eight years; Mr. Hale, Mr. Frye and Aldrich, twenty-six years; Mr. Cullom, twenty-four years; Mr. Berry, twenty-two years; and Mr. Daniel, twenty years. Every one of them, moreover, will still be a member of the Senate. Six others have been Senators more than two full terms each.

Contrast this with the first half-century under the Constitution. Of the original members of the Senate, one served fourteen years, two others twelve years, and two ten years each. Up to the year 1850 Thomas H. Benton was the only Senator who reached a term of thirty years, and William R. King, afterward Vice-President, was next to him in length of service, with twenty-six years. Two others reached twenty-two years. The Senate to-day contains more members who have held their seats for more than twenty years than are to be found on the roll prior to 1850.

What of the giants? Webster was a Senator only nine years, Clay fourteen, and Calhoun fifteen. The people of most of the states have learned that a Senator's influence increases with the length of his experience, and consequently that frequent changes are injurious to the state that makes them.

Uncle Zeke Says

Th' wages uv sin may be deth, but yur'll git th' same pay if yur'e good.

Peepul who live in glass houses oughter have lots of curtains.

Th' first talkin' machine was made frum a rib.

It must have bin a Ben Davis apple that th' serpint worked off on Eve in th' garden uv Eden.

Men who expect to git mared shud never lern how to cook.

Sum wives wate till their husbands git to readin' th' paper, then find sumthin' fer 'em to do.

If you don't go to the dore when fortune knocks, you aint got no one but yerself to blame.

Eloper are allers sorry they got marred that way after they see th' prezents others got.

If you don't jedge a man by his face or clothes there ain't much left to go by.—Journal of Agriculture.

Huntin' fer ducks 'ud be th' hardest kind uv work ef it wazn't such fun.

Ef wives had to pay alermony to their husbands, there'd be fewer divorcees.

A tissue builder, reconstructor, builds up waste force, make strong nerves and muscles. You will realize after taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea what a wonderful benefit it will be to you. 35 cents Tea or Tablets. E. T. Whitehead & Co.

It takes two or more to make a home.

Two days' treatment free. Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets for impaired digestion, impure breath, perfect assimilation of food, increased appetite. Do not fail to avail yourself of the above offer. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck, Leggett Drug Co., Hobgood.

TAR HEEL MAKES HIS MARK IN FAR WEST

James Goodman Darden, Who Left Martin County Twenty Years Ago, Now a Millionaire.

The accompanying exchange is from the "Arizona Republican," a newspaper published in Phoenix, Arizona.

The Mr. Darden mentioned therein is James Goodman Darden, who left Martin county, North Carolina about 20 years ago a poor boy, but who is now a millionaire and engaged in some of the largest business enterprises of the progressive west.

Mr. Darden has relatives living at Norfolk and Newsoms, Va., and in Elizabeth City, Plymouth and Williamston, N. C.

The following from the San Francisco Call relates to a gentleman who was recently in Phoenix and is returning to the territory to see what is offered in a business way.

"James G. Darden, retired vice-president of the tin plate trust, former official of the Buffalo Forge company and holding interests in various concerns, is in San Francisco with a party of eastern capitalists in his private car. Darden and his guests have been touring California with a view to making investments and will leave for the south tonight en route to Arizona.

"In the party with Darden is Kenneth Van Riper of the Phelps-Dodge company; John Champion, a Denver mining man; Charles W. Howard, a banker of Wisconsin; Albert Lindsay the Philadelphia steel manufacturer; President Newby of the Pasadena National bank, and the Rev. Father O'Dwyer of Cork, Ireland.

Richard E. Muleahy, representing Hutton and company on the Pacific coast, came up with the party from Los Angeles."

Mr. Darden who is spending the winter in Los Angeles came to Phoenix about three weeks ago and after a short time here went to San Francisco. Mr. Van Riper of the party is the son of Mr. Van Riper who was associated with Professor Douglas in the development of the Copper Queen mine and the forwarding of the other great interests of the Phelps-Dodge company in the southeast.

Piles of people have Piles. Why suffer with piles when you can use DeWitt's Carbolic Witch Hazel Salve and get relief. Nothing else so good. Beware of imitations. See that the name is stamped on each box. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

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It's the highest standard of quality, a natural tonic, cleanses your system, reddens the cheeks, brightens the eyes, gives flavor to all you eat. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do this for you. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Does a man deserve credit in merely doing his duty?

Lincoln a Temperance Man.

(American Boy)

Abraham Lincoln was a temperance man. It is stated that he never, even to the day of his death, could be induced to partake of spirits or wine. Was it because he was not tempted? No indeed! During his early life often after delighting his friends with jests and stories they would ask him to drink, but he always refused. Even when he received the nomination of the presidency he held firmly to his views with